



MIFFLINTOWN. Wednesday Morning, July 30, 1873.

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

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COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Republican Standing Committee of Junata county will meet at Will's Hotel, in Mifflintown, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873,

at 10 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of fixing the time of holding the Primary Election, and for the transaction of other important business. A full attendance is requested. The following gentlemen compose the Committee:

Mifflintown—H. D. Weller, S. S. Wilson, Forman—S. W. Henderson, John Stoner, Fayette—Michael Hoffman, J. B. McAlister, Monroe—S. G. Shellenberger, S. B. Basom, Greenwood—Andrew Zeiders, Millard Woodward.

Susquehanna—Henry Frymoyer, E. Long, Delaware—J. M. Stitts, G. W. Smith, Thompson—J. M. Parker, J. Y. Shelby, Walker—Jacob S. Rickenbach, Sam'l Steber, Patterson—P. C. Rundio, G. W. Wilson, Milford—J. S. Mumper, John Balbach, Perryville—J. H. Irwin, Lincoln—S. B. Ritzman, W. W. Landis, Spruce Hill—H. P. Stewart, Shem Bah, Beale—J. J. Patterson, Tuscarora—Thos. Morrow, James Irwin, Jack—J. M. Morrison, M. Stump, Black Log—J. E. McIntyre, J. H. Lane.

JOHN BALBACH, Chairman. Perryville, July 29, 1873.

Accidents—"The Beale Case."

Accidents have exercised such a controlling influence in determining definite rules in the administration of affairs among men, in governments, politics, science, religion and law, that the thinker is almost compelled to ignore them as accidents and accept them as part of the law of the great Intelligence that governs the universe. We do not here traverse the long historic vista for illustrations in support of this position. We take a case familiar to all Junata county people, and which, by a decision of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, has become a law to govern the traveling public at railroad crossings.

On a morning in the month of September, 1871, Thomas Beale by accident was killed by a train of cars at the lower crossing at Patterson station. Through the distress of this sad case no one even suspected that the traveling public would definitely learn its proper relationship to its own members. The widow of Mr. Beale instituted legal proceedings for the recovery of damages for the loss of her husband. E. D. Parker became her counsel in the Court of Common Pleas of this county. Last September the case was up for trial. L. W. Hall was counsel for the R. R. Co., and raised the point that Beale had not stopped before driving on the track, and looked for danger, and therefore there could be no recovery. It was left to the jury to determine from the evidence whether the approach of the train could have been seen. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of \$1,000. The case went up to the Supreme Court with the following result, as delivered by Mr. Justice Sharswood. And thus through a painful accident in our midst, the whole Commonwealth has received a law to govern the traveling public at railroad crossings:

"The evidence of the plaintiffs below showed a clear case of contributory negligence in the deceased. The crossing at which he met with the injury which resulted in his death was a dangerous one, and as he was well acquainted with it there was the greater reason that he should exercise the utmost care and caution, by stopping at the railroad before undertaking to pass over. It is very clear that if he had done so but a few minutes the accident would not have happened. 'This evidence,' said the learned judge in his charge, 'is uncon- troverted, that there was a level piece of ground, about ten feet wide, between the hill or bluff and the first track or siding on the approach of the track from the valley, upon which the deceased was travelling.' It was his plain duty to have stopped at that place, and so the learned judge instructed the jury, but he qualified this instruction by adding 'if you find from the evidence that the approach of the train might have been seen or heard from there.' This in fact left the question of his negligence to the jury, upon a point not material. Indeed the duty of stopping is more manifest when an approaching train cannot be seen or heard than where it can. If the view of a track is unobstructed—and no train is near or heard approaching—it might perhaps be asked, why stop? In such a case there is no danger of collision—none take place and the sooner the traveler is across the track the better. But the fact of collision shows the necessity there was of stopping, and therefore in every case of collision the rule must be an unending one. If the traveler cannot see the track by looking out, whether from fog or other cause, he should get out, and if necessary lead his horse and wagon. A prudent and care-

ful man would always do this at such a place. In the Hanover Railroad Co. vs. Coyle, 5 P. F. Smith, 396, the plaintiff, a peddler, in the depth of winter, was driving inside of his covered wagon with his head muffled up in a thick overcoat, and it appeared that a traveler passing in the direction he was going could not see up and down the track until within sixteen feet of it. Yet these circumstances were not allowed to form any excuse for his negligence in omitting to stop. There never was a more important principle settled than that the fact of the failure to stop immediately before crossing a railroad track is not merely evidence of negligence for the jury but negligence per se and a question for the court. North Pennsylvania Railroad Co. vs. Heilmann, 13 Wright, 60. It was important not so much to railroad companies as to the traveling public. Collisions of this character have often resulted in the loss of hundreds of valuable lives—of passengers on trains and they will do so again if travelers crossing railroads are not taught their simple duty not to themselves only but to others. The error of submitting the question to the jury whether if the deceased had stopped he could have seen or heard the approaching train runs through the entire charge and answers of the learned judge below. He should upon the uncontradicted evidence have directed a verdict for the defendants. Judgment reversed.

Prospects for Fall Trade.

A few days ago we gave the latest approximate estimates of the crop of wheat now secured in California, and in conjunction with the prospects for a large crop in the Northwest estimated that the exportable surplus from this year's crops of that grain in the United States would be larger than ever before known. There seems scarcely any doubt that this will prove to be the case. The great question is: Will there be a market for it? On this point the New York Bulletin has apparently made a tolerably apprehensive investigation of the probable demands of the great consumer, England, and of the probable supply from other sources than the United States, and arrives at the following conclusions, printed in an editorial in its issue of the 12th instant:

Holland appears to be the only country in Europe from which the crop accounts are unexceptionably favorable. All the crops are doing well, and the wheat is described as magnificent. In Germany the wheat crop had improved, under the influence of the fine weather in June. It is not expected, however, that the crops at best can be more than a fair average. The stocks throughout Germany are extremely backward, so much so that it was necessary to ship wheat from Danzig to Westphalia, via Dresden and Bremen. At the same time, wheat shipments to Warsaw, a most unusual thing, show that the stocks in the interior of Poland are utterly exhausted.

The condition of the crops in Russia is still serious, if not alarming. Dispatches from Taganrog report that barley, rye and hay are regarded as lost. Improved weather was necessary to secure even a partial wheat crop. All kinds of crops suffer in Russia from a want of rain, while in Great Britain and on the Continent they are injured by an excess of moisture and cold. Serious complaints are heard from Bessarabia and the Danubian provinces. In the southern provinces of Russia the wheat prospects are all that could be desired. The Bulletin says all reports of crops in Hungary are unsatisfactory. In confirmation of this Mr. Bayard Taylor, in his last letter from Vienna to the New York Tribune says that to cap the climax of disasters in that part of Europe, beginning with the Vienna panic, the rust has got into the Hungarian wheat crop, and it bids fair to be almost a total failure.

The Bulletin sums up its survey of the European sources of supply by the conclusion that: The surplus of several grain producing countries will be so far reduced as to seriously diminish the quantity available for general consumption, a fact which is the more ominous in view of the increased requirements of England consequent on the certainty that the harvest in that country will fall before last year's deficient product. It is even probable that England may find more than one European food exporting country in competition with her for a portion of the world's available supply of breadstuffs.

If this view of the case should prove correct, it promises an era of prosperity for the United States in the probability that there will be no falling off in the foreign demand for the large surplus of breadstuffs in the United States. Every- thing now promises a large crop. In the market for the surplus of this crop the United States has fewer competitors than in the sale of breadstuffs and the probabilities are in favor of a fair foreign demand. As far, therefore, as the future can be forecast now, every- thing indicates a favorable condition of foreign trade this fall, with its concomitants of a comparatively easy money market, active internal trade, and a lower average price for gold.—Chicago Tri- bune.

A despatch from Salt Lake City under date of the 26th announces the arrest of Katie Bender one of the Kansas gang. The arrest was made near Provo, by the sheriff of Utah county. There are more Jews in New York than in Jerusalem.

Five Hundred Miles on Foot.

BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

Nils Nysten is a Swede—and was born where his forefathers had been content with "only this and nothing more." "To draw nutrition, propagate and rot!" He aspired higher,—but so low was his birth, and so strong the barriers around him, that he was three score years old before he could work his passage to America. Three years ago he reached Iowa, with his wife, and pen- niless, stopping first in Mount Pleasant. While working there at his trade of wagonmaking, he became convinced that his best means of further advancement was to secure a Nebraska Homestead. His mode of making this boon his own, is worth telling to encourage others.

HOW HE DID IT?

He walked from his home at Lincoln, 307 miles along the track of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. This journey he accomplished in about fifteen days. At Lincoln he found shelter in the Immigrant's Rest, a building provided by the B. & M. railroad where land hunters may lodge and live without charge while seeking farms. Looking at the maps of public lands in the United States Land Office there, he judged York county to afford the most desirable homesteads. He therefore walked on thither—seventy miles further. Having picked out the farm which suited him best of all those still vacant he returned to the land office and filed his claim to it, September 2d, 1871, paying \$14 in fees. His homestead consists of 80 acres, in the 34-h section of the 11th township in the 3d range west, of the 6th principal meridian.

WHAT THEN?

Repairing again to the farm of his choice he made sundry improvements for a month. He finished him a dug-out and stacked twelve tons of wild hay. His purse was now empty, save one dollar and a half, but he walked to Lincoln, and thence home as he walked hither, daily laying behind him about twenty miles. Soon after reaching home, at the end of a nine hundred mile walk, he learned that his hay stacks had been burned by a prairie fire—having no plow, he had been unable to make a fire-break around them. But throughout all, he seems to have lost nothing of heart or hope, and to have remained as jolly as Mark Tap- ley in Dazzlewit.

Through the winter he worked at his trade sometimes beginning his toils at two o'clock in the morning. Thus he finished three good wagons. Two he traded off each for a mule and harness. Then putting on board his wife, a barrel of pork, a harrow, all of wood, made by himself, and some other needments, he drove westward, by the same route which he had the last fall traveled on foot.

He took with him three other Scand- navian Homestead hunters, each with a wagon and his family in it. He arrived at Lincoln in due time; rested a little among the old familiar hos- pitalities for strangers, afforded gratuitously by the B. & M. railroad, through the whole soiled keeper John Frost, and on the 21st of March 1872, in spite of an equinoctial wind, set his face towards his homestead. His journey thither can hardly require more than three days,—but, as he must needs be there before the first day of April, or be egregiously April-fooled, by forfeiting his farm, he resolved to make assurance doubly sure. Hence he took time by the forelock.

Nils Nysten is sixty two years old, though he declares himself only forty—when just shaven. His example shows what others can do. It shames many faint hearts that are weeping like woman for lack of a farm, which they have the privilege of seizing, like men, had they only manly pluck.

Nils Nysten's homestead was one of 12,304 which had been entered in the Lincoln United States Land office, before last New Year's. Up to the same date the Burlington and Missouri River rail- road, along which Nysten walked, had sold along their track 478,988 acres, to 4,525 purchasers, on ten years credit, six per cent interest, and on sales made since 1872 nothing of the principal falls due until the end of the fourth year, with twenty per cent. thrown off for prompt improvement. He who cannot on these terms make a farm pay for itself, does not deserve one.

An Act of Cruelty.

Chopped hands and face are the most serious annoyances that farmers, and people who labor much out of doors, ex- perience from exposure. Exposed persons, especially children, repeated suffer intensely from the great cracks upon the hands, that often bleed. It is cruel to allow one's self or others to suffer in this way, when the means of positive pre- vention are so easy to be had, and so cheaply, as to pay ten cents for a cake of Hand Sapollo. Hand Sapollo is not only better than the colliest soap for re- moving dirt, but it prevents chapping, and renders the skin soft and pliable.—Sold everywhere.

A duel was fought near Augusta, Ga., last Friday evening. The pistols were loaded only with powder, which fact was unknown to the challenging party. After an exchange of shots, honor was satisfied and the party returned home.

SINCE our last issue Baltimore has been afflicted with a great fire that de- stroyed one million dollars worth of property. It is stated as a fact that there are more youths in the south receiving a mili- tary education at this time than there are in the north.

Murdered for Money.

In one of our telegraphic dispatches yesterday morning brief reference was made to the murder of Isabella M'Bride, an aged lady, several miles from Wil- liamsport, and the terrible beating of her husband. Since then we have obtained the following particulars of the horrible butchery and the object which impelled its perpetration: In a farm house near Linden, about four miles and a half from Williamsport, equidistant from the Phil- adelphia and Erie railroad and a public road, resided a couple aged about seven- ty-five years. The building is located about 300 yards from the railroad and can be plainly seen by passengers on the various trains which pass that point.—The house is reached from the public road by a lane, and no habitation is with- in 300 or 400 yards of the place. The couple were known as quiet and unob- trusive people and possessed no social qualities. They had few visitors and abstained from calling on others unless absolutely necessary. They had lived at the spot for many years and were the owners of two large farms in the neigh- borhood. Beside it was generally be- lieved that they had secreted in the house a large quantity of gold—some placing the figure as high as \$25,000.

It was known that two wealthy bac- cher brothers of the wife had died at the place and bequeathed their possessions to the aged couple which added to their frugality and other circumstances caused them to be regarded as among the most affluent residents of the country. The knowledge that the house contained but two occupants, and they old and feeble, and that thousands of dollars of gold were supposed to be in their possession was communicated to a brakeman on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad named Nelson Wade years ago, and on Tuesday evening he carried out to execution the diabolical design which he had doubtless nourished for a long period. The man and wife were just making preparations to eat their supper, the edibles having already been placed on the table; when a visitor suddenly made his appearance.

Mrs. M'Bride had gone toward the cellar on the outside with a crock of milk, and the door leading to the basem- ent being closed she placed the earthen vessel on the doorstep. As she proceed- ed to open the cellar door she was vio- lently assaulted with a club by the stranger, and although pleading for mercy the monster continued his brutal and cowardly attacks on the unprotected woman until she lay weltering in her blood and death ensued. This fiendish act accomplished Wade took the club with which he had murdered Mrs. M'Bride and with the blood dripping from it rushed into the house and applied it to the head of the husband until he had sup- posed he had killed him. He was now master of the terrible situation and com- menced a search for the gold which he thought was in the house. He succeed- ed in obtaining, it is said, about \$9,000, when he quit the scene of his terrible work.

THE SITUATION DISCOVERED.

Although the murder was committed on Tuesday evening, it was not known by any person but the assassin and ro- ber until near noon on Wednesday when some one had occasion to go to the house and found Mrs. M'Bride covered with gore, her skull fractured, her features generally distorted and her inanimate form lying where she had been stricken down by the murderer. The crock of milk which she had placed on the door- step seemed to have been untouched.—The startled and horrified discoverer of the woman's fate then entered the house, where he found Mr. M'Bride still breath- ing but perfectly unconscious. His head bore abundant evidence of having been violently beaten, and his face, hands and clothing were stained with blood, while the floor contained considerable quanti- ties of coagulated gore.

THE TERRIBLE NEWS SPREADING.

Soon after the nearer neighbors were informed of the tragedy, and by afternoon hundreds of people on foot and in car- riages were hurrying to the scene. The most intense excitement prevailed, and those who witnessed the bloody corpse of Mrs. M'Bride and her almost dead hus- band were filled with indignation against the murderer and threats of lynching were freely made. The country for miles was scoured by parties in search of the assassin.

THE TELL-TALE GOLD—THE MURDERER CAUGHT IN A BROTHEL.

On Wednesday night a man apparently intoxicated and with a swaggering air entered a house of prostitution in Wil- liamsport and was very extravagant in the expenditure of his money. He exhib- ited more gold coin than is ordinarily possessed by individual, and the mistress of the house, having been informed of the murder near Linden and of the sup- posed robbery of gold, began to suspect the visitor as the guilty party and slip- ped to the outside and communicated her suspicions to the police authorities of Williamsport. They soon made their appearance at the house and took the man into custody. He was examined, and in his pockets were found about \$9,000 in gold. He offered no resistance to the officers, and after a brief interval confessed that he had committed the murder and stolen the gold after the per- petration of the crime, besides making revelations as to how he had proceeded about the bloody business. The fiend is now in irons in the Lycoming county prison, from which he will not emerge until he is brought out for trial.

THE CONDITION OF MR. M'BRIE.

Yesterday morning the condition of Mr. M'Bride, who received the brutal treatment at the hands of Wade, seemed to be somewhat improved, but he had not yet been restored to sensibility. The severe injuries complicated his unfeebled constitution are almost certain to lead to his death.—Harrisburg Patriot, July 25th.

FULL CONFESSION OF NELSON E. WADE, THE MURDERER.

We have given the particulars of the murder of Mrs. Isabella M'Bride, and the probable fatal wounding of her husband, John M'Bride, near Linden, Ly- coming county, on Tuesday last week.—We now present the confession of Wade the murderer, which is as follows: "I am American born and have relatives living near here; I was born out on the Blooming Grove road, beyond the Poor House; the afternoon I committed the murder, I walked up the tow path from the city; went to M'Bride's house and calculated that it was about the time they had done their milking; last winter when I was at Glosser's near by Mrs. Glosser told me of the trunk up stairs; and while I was there last winter I made it my business to find out how much money these old folks had.—On reaching the house on Tuesday after- noon, I was met in the yard by one of the dogs which barked at me. I soon made up with him and walked into the house, when M'Bride wanted to know what I wanted there; I told him I wanted a drink of milk, when he told me to go to the cellar where the old lady was; she asked me if I had money to pay for the milk; from the cellar I re- turned to ask the old man for some bread but found he had bolted the door; when he unbolted it I shoved my foot in and the old man struck at me; I then knock- ed him down with my fist; the dog then made at me and I kicked him down. I then struck the old man with the stick three times, when he cried murder; I then hit him another rap with the club; I then went to the cellar and struck the old woman; but, as I have told you several times, I did not shoot her, as I had no pistol, but bought one at Trout's yester- day. When I came out of the cellar after killing the old woman, the old man was up and the dog was licking the blood off his hands; I then hit him again I then procured an axe went up stairs and broke open a chest and found the trunk I had heard Mrs. Glosser talk about; it was too heavy and I made two trips that night carrying away the mon- ey. The club I used was cut in the woods near by with a small jack knife. If they will look in the cornfield they will find where the grass is trampled down, that is where I looked over the money. I got between sixty and seventy thousand dollars. I will not tell where it is.—When I come to die, I will tell some poor man where it is; but no rich man shall have it. There are two bags buried in the city—two above, and two below. "I have had fifty names in my life- time, but Nelson E. Wade is my right name; where I do this over again I would exchange all the silver for paper money; that's what bothered me, it was so heavy." Sheriff Platt then remarked to him, "you must have nerve to do this deed," when he replied: "Yes, sir, I am harden- ed. When a child I dreaded the word murder, but after going through the re- bellion, and on the frontier with Kit Car- son and others, I shrink not at any crime; They may take me out and hang me to- morrow; I have only once to die; I have killed several women before this one; in regard to the money I got ex- changed one hundred and eighty dollars in twenty dollar gold pieces at one of the banks in the city, and got fifteen per cent. for it. They asked me where I got it. I told them I was a cattle specu- lator from Canada.

banks closed, and the depot thronged with citizens fleeing. I think at least 700 persons have left to-day alone. People living in the lower land, or flats, and who have been unable to leave, have re- moved to storerooms and warehouses, hoping to escape. No place of the di- mensions of this in the west has ever had such an experience, and the loss of life, great as it has been, is enhanced by the loss of trade and decay of business. Every one will mark the July of 1873 as the most calamitous in the town's his- tory, and the tombstones will tell of the ravages shall after those who survived the plague shall have been forgotten.

The town has had the reputation of being as healthy as Evansville, and one of the most healthy of Southern Indiana. The adjoining tracts are not swampy, and the bluff on which a part of the city is built is the highest between Evansville and Cairo. Some attribute it to the use of well-water; but every house has a cistern, from which the water for cooking and drinking is obtained, and the water of wells was probably used here less even than in other places. It is certain, however, that it came in spite of cleanli- ness and the application of scientific truths.

SHORT ITEMS.

Vanderbilt is nearly eighty, and never drank liquor. More than 4,000 people were married in San Francisco last year. A ton of hay sells in Buffalo for twice as much as a ton of corn. Ice two feet thick was discovered in one of the Hartford sewers a few days ago. The Shah has resisted all invitations thus far to leave his \$1,000,000 overcoat on a hat-rack. It is said that Plymouth Church has \$17,000 on deposit in the Brooklyn Trust Company. A number of saloon keepers in Alton- na have been held to answer for infrac- tions of the Local Option law. The Beaver Falls Cotton Works em- ploy six hundred hands and produce twenty thousand yards per day. The Hon. Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, has given \$1,000,000 and fifty six acres of land to the Lehigh University. The territory occupied by coke burn- ers in Westmoreland county is five miles wide and fifteen long. The number of ovens aggregate 3,550. A Massachusetts woman went before a justice the other day and swore that a neighbor woman had bewitched her into having cramps and spasms. Some Nevada miners, who were drill- ing at a depth of fourteen hundred feet, recently tapped a vein of water so hot that they boiled eggs in it. The people of Lebanon, Ind., tore down a house of ill-repute, recently, and are determined to do the same with others, unless the inmates leave the town. A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., says that the Iowa train robbers are believed to have been traced into Nodaway county, Missouri, and it is thought they will be captured. A Green Bay man, named Chester, has requested the President to let him have the hanging of the Modocs. He will furnish ropes and bear his own traveling expenses. The Courier-Journal vouches for the fact that a Kentucky widow was hauled to her husband's funeral the other day by the same mule that kicked the breath out of his body. An Iowa girl has been arrested and held for trial on a charge of twice at- tempting to poison her father. She says her father attempted to ruin her since the death of her mother. A St. Louis man advertises that, his wife having left him without provocation after two weeks of married life, "he shall consider himself parted should the same not return within three days."

The first white woman hanged in Georgia was named Eberhart, and she was executed in 1785. The last one also bore the same name, and the Eberharts talk of emigrating from that State. A little boy was caught in the gearing of a patent churn, at Clinton, Wisconsin, the other day, and though his scream was first rate, he failed to make good butter. At Mount Sidney, Va., recently, a blind horse stumbled against a hive of bees and knocked it over. The bees at once attacked the poor animal and stung him so severely that he died in a few hours. When a wife in Turkey forgets to keep the suspender buttons sewed on her hus- band's trousers she is patted on the back for half an hour with a pine board an inch thick. Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, has com- menced the sentence of Sturgeon, sen- tenced to death for the murder of John- ny Murphy, to imprisonment for life at hard labor. One of H. A. Meloy & Co.'s powder mills, near Tamaqua, Pa., was blown up on Monday morning a week, and Samuel Miller, of Tamaqua, killed. The shock was felt for several miles. Francis Gustave Colberg, a natural son of the late King of Sweden and half brother to King Oscar, has been arrested in New York and held on a charge of smuggling kid gloves. A mortgage for \$799, upon which 18 months' interest had accumulated, was declared null and void at Lyons, N. Y., recently, on the ground that \$25 paid for services in procuring the money for which the mortgage was given constituted usury.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Settle Up. THE books and accounts of John C. Doyle, from the 20th of April, 1872, to April 20th, 1873, have been placed in my hands for collection. All persons interested are re- quested to come forward immediately and make settlement. GEORGE GOSHEN. July 25, 1873-8t.

Caution. ALL persons are hereby cautioned against hunting or in any other way trespass- ing on the lands of the undersigned in Wal- ker and Fermanagh townships. All persons so offending will be dealt with to the full extent of the law. Daniel Stouffer, Amos Stouffer, John K. Ryan, David Viner, Daniel Auker, John Gingrich, James Adams. Joseph Dyainger, Alton Adams, John K. Ryan, William Adams, Joseph Rothrock, Daniel Sieber, Michael Sieber. (July 30, 1873.)

WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD. 7 PER CENT. BONDS, FREE OF TAXES. WE ARE OFFERING THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Interest payable January and July. THE BONDS ARE IN 1,000s, 500s AND 100s, AND CAN BE REGISTERED FREE OF EXPENSE. THE COAL, MISCELLANEOUS FREIGHT AND PASSENGER BUSINESS ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. The increase for year ending No- vember 1, 1872, over year end- ing November 1, 1871, was \$71,296.37. The increase for year ending No- vember 1, 1871, over year end- ing November 1, 1870, was 79,778.22. Increase in two years..... \$151,074.59. Increase for first six (6) months, 1873, over first six (6) months, 1872,..... \$22,710.76. Bonds, pamphlets, maps and full informa- tion can be obtained of DE HAVEN & BRO., 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. July 30

TRIAL LIST FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1873. 1 State Bank vs. Neal McCoy. 2 Joseph Rothrock, Ex'r of R C Gallaher, dec'd, vs. John D. Carey et al. 3 Jacob Drolsbach vs. John Beck. 4 Joseph L. Barner vs. Daniel Mingle. 5 John W. Stonebreaker vs. Sam'l Lavuer. Same vs. same. 6 Jones Alexander vs. Samuel Alexander, dec'd, vs. R C Gallaher, Ex'r of R C Gallaher, dec'd, vs. Cornelius McClellan. 7 E R Parker, endorsee of John H. Clay, vs. L W Doty, Ex'r of John Robinson, dec'd. 8 West of Thomas S B Carey et al. 11 B G Powell vs. Simon B. Albright. 12 Mary A Tyson vs. Joseph Blanchard. 13 John Varner vs. Isaac Pile. 14 John S Lukens, Adm'r of T W Jenkins, dec'd, vs. Irvin D Wallis, Ex'r of Lukens J Lukens, dec'd. 15 Jacob Drolsbach vs. Anthony Hook- enbury. 16 Joseph Bell, for use, vs. Administrators of L Houghwout, dec'd. 17 John Wilson vs. Michael Barre. 18 Samuel Dinn vs. William Cox. 19 Jacob King vs. Stephen Winters. 20 John S Lukens vs. David J Shuman. 21 Joseph Blanchard vs. Christian Lavuer. 22 William Fry vs. John Fry et al. 23 George T Frey vs. Jacob Shelby, et al. 24 J M & E M Hibbs vs. Jacob Shelby et al. 25 Jeremiah Bruner vs. Jacob Shelby et al. 26 Catharine Fry et al vs. Jacob Shelby, et al. 27 C W Flemming, for use, vs. Jacob Bal- dier. 28 William Carl vs. Jacob Watts. 29 George M Graham vs. Overseers of Tar- bet township. 30 Joseph L Barner vs. Amos Miller. 31 Margaret M Hilde vs. H B Shearer. 32 William Given vs. Wilber McClellan. 33 David Sechrist vs. Amos Snyder. 34 J English West vs. J M Lane. 35 Nicodemus Brocius, for use, vs. Aba- lom Boser, Adm'r of Nicholas Brocius, de- ceased. 36 William M Allison vs. Abalom Boser, Adm'r of Nicholas Brocius, dec'd. IRVIN D. WALLIS, Pro'ly. Prothonotary's Office, Mifflin- } town, July 30, 1873.

To Contractors and Builders. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of the county of Jun- iata, at their office in Mifflintown, until one o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1873, for the erection and completion of a Court House in said town. Proposals must state the sum in gross for furnishing all the materials, except the brick, and doing all the work according to the plan and specifica- tions of the same. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all or any of the bids which they shall consider incompatible with the interests of the county. Plan and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' office on and after the 25th day of July, 1873. WILLIAM ULSH, WM. VAN SWERINGEN, DAVID B. DIMM, Commissioners. Attest: JAMES DEAN, Clerk. N. B.—Bidders will hold themselves in readiness to enter into a bond with security on the day of the letting, for the faithful performance of the contract, if the same is awarded to them. July 16, 1873.

Administratrix's Notice. Estate of Jacob M. Cleck, deceased. THE undersigned, to whom Letters of Ad- ministration on the estate of Jacob M. Cleck, late of Walker township dec'd., have been duly granted according to law, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against it, to pre- sent them properly authenticated for settle- ment. SUSANNAH CLECK, Adm'x. July 23, 1873-6t.

Caution. ALL persons are hereby cautioned against hunting, fishing, or in any way tres- passing on the farm occupied by the un- dersigned in Fermanagh township. All persons so offending will be dealt with to the full extent of the law. JOSEPH FUNK.